

Documents librarian has worldwide connections

By JERRY MCKONE
 Public Information Office
 Pan American University
 EDINBURG — Bill Tinsman is a man with good connections. From his office in the Pan American University library, he has a direct line to the Central Intelligence Agency, the United States Senate, the Department of State, and the FBI.

Want to know the name and background of the finance minister of the Republic of Gambia?

Ask Tinsman, a government documents librarian.

He'll help you look it up in the CIA's reference book, "Chiefis of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments."

Want to know how the federal government might reduce poverty? Or about persecution of Bahai's in Iran, airline safety, breast cancer, homeless people, or social security reform?

Just ask Bill Tinsman.

In all probability, the U.S. government has studied the problem and published its findings.

And Bill Tinsman probably has the study on file.

"We try to get the documents that support the courses offered at Pan American or items that relate to the Valley, like Mexican Americans, immigration, import-export, and most of the business topics," Tinsman said. "The library doesn't get all the topics — it is a 'selective' depository library."

"We choose the items we want," Tinsman said. "We get them free, but they are still government property."

Use of the library is not limited to Pan American students, faculty, and staff.

"For a \$25 deposit, anyone can get a library card," he said. "They can check out three items at a time, for two weeks at a time."

The library currently has 292,000 books, monographs, reports, periodicals, and state and federal government documents. Some are in the periodicals department and the book collection, and 114,000 are on microfiche.

The documents section of the library has recently been moved from the third floor to the east side of the first door.

Tinsman has a bachelor of science degree in psychology from Kent State University and master of library science from the University of Kentucky.

If government documents and the entire Pan American library are not enough, the researcher can access the world's largest, most comprehensive storehouse of information through a computer.

Through DIALOG Information Services, Inc., Pan American library users have access to approximately 200 data bases on a wide variety of subjects, including agriculture and nutrition, chemistry, current affairs, education, medicine, and many others.

Dr. David Fisher, reference librarian, Tinsman, and Susan Hancock, head public affairs librarian, have been trained to help reference-seekers with all aspects of knowledge.

"You can get citations of published articles from very popular magazines or very scholarly magazines, or professional and trade magazines or journals," Fisher said.

"You can get book references, or bibliographic information, or

statistical information."

The three researchers do all of the "accessing" to the system, and periodically they go to Houston to get more training and update their knowledge about the DIALOG system, which is owned by a subsidiary of Lockheed Corp. of Palo Alto, Calif.

Fisher helps the researcher develop a strategy for the search, and to decide what data bases to seek, what key words or ideas to ask the computer to retrieve.

"You can intersect ideas. It will bring articles together that come up with two or three ideas, so this has great power," Fisher said.

Patrons of the library can start their searches by looking in the Blue Book, a compilation of blue sheets that gives information on each data base.

"They can sit in a conference room and just browse through the book and get an idea of what data bases are good for the social sciences or the humanities and so forth," he said.

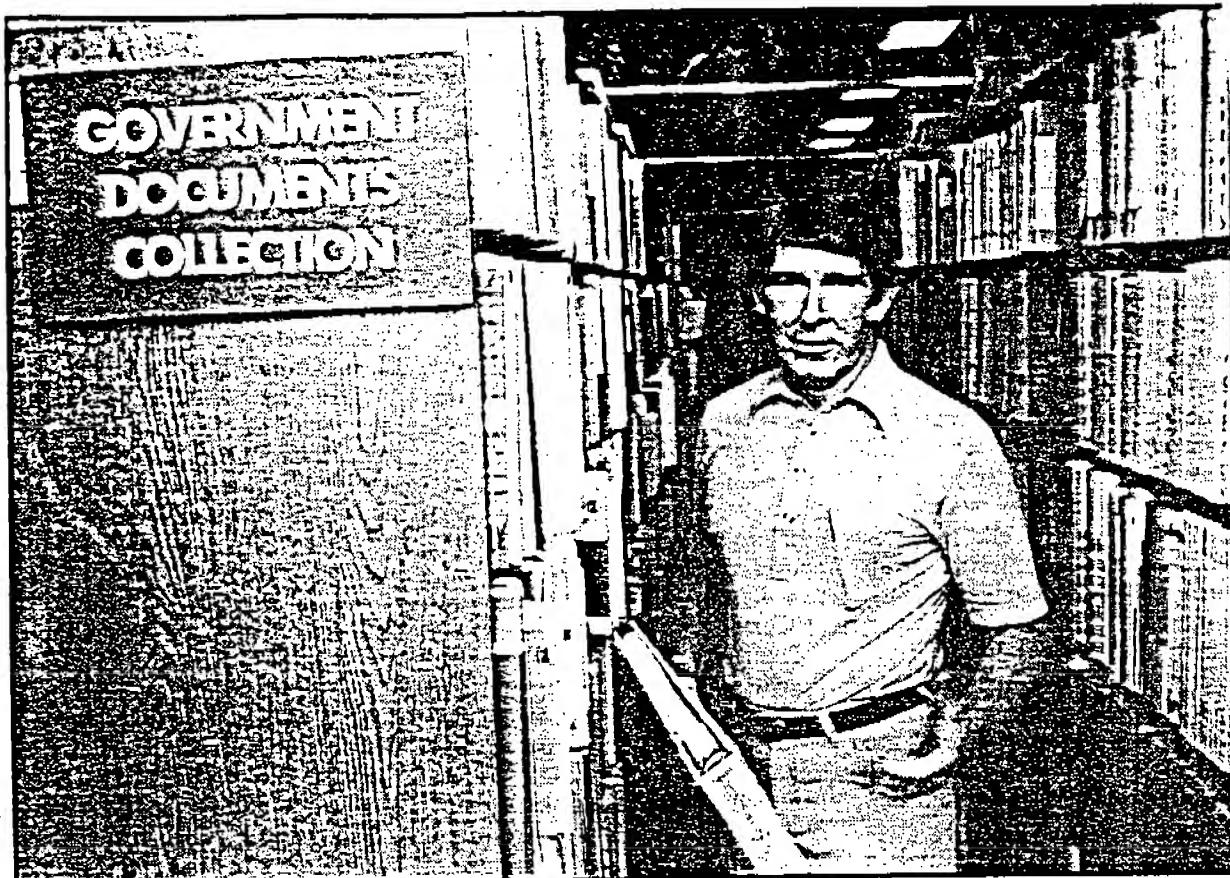
The searcher will receive articles or citations in either of two ways.

"You can get it 'on line' immediately, or you can have the citations printed 'off line' and it will take five or six working days for it to arrive by mail from California," Fisher said. "They come in a very nice format."

Fisher said each data base has an hourly cost, and the

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FROM A TO Z — Got a question? There's hardly a question or problem the federal government hasn't studied, and Bill Tinsman, Pan American University's government documents librarian, holds the keys to those reports, including transcripts of congressional hearings, FBI, CIA and State Department reference books. Government documents are an often-overlooked source of facts and answers, Tinsman says. (PAU Photo)

patron is responsible for bearing the cost. Some of the databases are \$25 an hour, but some are as high as \$100 and \$150 an hour, Fisher said.

"It can be as cheap as \$5 if you retrieve five or six articles in 20-30 seconds," he said.

Fisher's A.B. degree is in

Spanish from Washington University, his master's in library science is from the University of Missouri, and his doctorate in educational media is also from Missouri.

Part of Hancock's job — and the part she likes the most — is teaching people how to use the

library. She usually sees groups of students for two sessions, one giving an overview, and the second one a laboratory experience with work sheets and practice in looking up information.

"I work through a sample literature search as if I had been assigned to write a research paper. I just take a topic that I enjoy. The one I'm using this time is space warfare," Hancock said.

Hancock's classes usually begin during the second week of a semester, "and they get heavy in the third and fourth weeks. During the peak, I work 12- or 13-hours day. I come in at night for graduate classes."

Hancock earned her undergraduate degree — a bachelor of arts in history and government — from Pan American University, taught fourth grade for a year, and then went to Indiana University for a master's in library science, which

7 February 1984

Bookworm Holds Court in World of Spies

By ROBERT D. HERSHY JR.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — Mata Hari? "A damn fine dancer but probably a lousy spy." Maj. John André? "A 'caseworker' in our language," not a proper spy at all. John le Carré? "I resent his anti-intelligence attitude for a man who was in it. I wouldn't touch him with a 10-foot pole." George Washington? A man with supreme appreciation for the craft, "really a bear" on intelligence.

Walter L. Pforzheimer — bibliophile, teacher, punster and dean of Washington's retired intelligence corps — offered these considered opinions as he wandered through the Watergate apartment that houses his memento-filled library, one of the world's best private collections of spy literature. Now and again he would home in on just the right book or document to make his point.

Reaching into a briefcase packed with items he would use in the literature of an intelligence class that he would teach next day at the Defense Intelligence College, Mr. Pforz-



The New York Times / George Tames

Walter L. Pforzheimer seated in his library, one of the world's best private collections of spy literature.

His memorabilia could form basis for U.S. museum.

heimer extracted an original letter written by Washington. Dated July 26, 1777, it reads, "All that remains for me to add is that you keep the whole matter as secret as possible, for upon secrecy success depends in most enterprises of the kind."

This, Mr. Pforzheimer says, is perhaps the best statement of its kind by one of history's ablest practitioners. The letter, now enclosed in a plastic case, was the inspiration in the late 1940's for a world-class collection that has grown to more than 5,000 works on intelligence-gathering and spies.

Originator of the Mole.

Then Mr. Pforzheimer, a baldish 69-year-old man partial to plaid shirts and tweed jackets, heads for the vault to extract an Elizabethan treasure demonstrating that Mr. le Carré was not the originator of the term "mole," for an undercover agent in the enemy's camp. No, he says triumphantly, "it's Francis Bacon."

Mr. Pforzheimer, the first legislative counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency, has been active in the field for over 40 years. He also has outstanding collections of Molière, with royal French bindings, and

Frank ("The Lady or the Tiger?") Stockton. His Stockton material is definitive, having bought out the family at auction.

His spy memorabilia could form the basis for a national museum, an idea that a Senate committee is pursuing independently with Mr. Pforzheimer's encouragement.

There are four silkscreen prints done by Col. Rudolf Abel, the Soviet spy whose cover occupation was commercial artist, while he was held in the Atlanta Penitentiary. In the bathroom are blown-up pictures of Soviet missile installations in Cuba. There is a rare transcript of the trial of "John the Painter" Aitken, the only American convicted of sabotage in England in the Revolutionary War. There is Mata Hari's last visa application to enter France, where she was executed in 1917.

Göring Telephone Directory

Another prized item is Hermann Göring's wartime telephone directory, with handwritten additions, that Mr. Pforzheimer knows is genuine. "I took that out of the German Air Ministry myself," he says, "for safekeeping, of course."

Collecting books runs in the Pforzheimer family, which founded a Wall Street brokerage. The Molière collection, said to be the finest in private hands in the country, was a gift from his father on his 21st birthday.

In World War II, Mr. Pforzheimer, who grew up in Purchase, N.Y., sent his collection to Yale, his alma mater, for safekeeping, but when he thought about leaving it there when the war ended, he was persuaded to retrieve it. "It was a ploy," he says. "They said I wouldn't work on it" unless nagged by its proximity. Some day the library, which he describes as "the core of my life," will return to Yale for good.

Mr. Pforzheimer, a lifelong bachelor, spends most of his time cataloguing the collection, a long-neglected job that may take years because he has only gotten to the C's in the spy part, preparing testimony for Congress, writing book reviews and keeping up with the intelligence literature. One of his achievements has been to create from scratch the library at the Central Intelligence Agency.

continued

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 13.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
1 June 1981

Soviets, CIA: same library card

By United Press International

Lindsborg, Kan.

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Soviet Union have at least one thing in common — they both are customers of the Bethany College library in this central Kansas town.

As part of an interlibrary loan system, the library recently sent the Soviets a book titled "The Atomic Age."

Head librarian Dixie Lanning said the volume does not contain any atomic secrets but is an art book about pop culture and art design.

MINNESOTA DAILY
13 February 1981

University campus still scene of CIA's activities

By Carla Wheeler

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Minnesota Daily

Despite the decline of 1970s radicalism, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) remains active on college campuses. The University of Minnesota is no exception.

CIA involvement on campus has included possible attempts to recruit students to spy on each other, CIA-financed research experiments, and debriefing of faculty returning from visits overseas.

CIA questioning of University professors who have visited the Soviet Union or other socialist nations is a common occurrence; according to a University professor who asked not to be named.

Debriefing is one means the CIA uses to get information about a country, the professor said, and it is perfectly legal.

Jonathan Rosner, a physics teacher, was questioned by a CIA agent in 1970. Rosner remembers the agents' visit clearly.

The man came into the office and closed the door, Rosner said. He was "hush hush" about the visit, he added.

The CIA agent then handed Rosner a list of technical questions to answer. The questions concerned Soviet laboratories Rosner had visited on his trip.

"I didn't notice a lot of things they asked about," Rosner said. Rosner refused to specify what the CIA wanted to know. That would be "a breach of confidence," he said.

(As received)

Five minutes after the agent's arrival, Rosner said he became worried about talking with the CIA because he had told some of his colleagues in the department about the agent's upcoming visit, and somehow the word leaked out to the students. The agent had told Rosner that telling friends about the CIA's visit "is not to your advantage."

"I got a little anxious at that point," Rosner said.

Rosner said he told the agent he was annoyed by the secrecy surrounding the visit, but was told the Soviets question their scholars too. The agent accused the Soviets of many unethical practices, Rosner said. "He said things like 'they (Soviets) rape our women,'" Rosner added.

Rosner said the CIA has not contacted him since that day in 1970, "but I haven't been to Russia since then."

"Legitimate data gathering by the CIA is understandable, but not all this secrecy nonsense," Rosner said. This type of activity is "not good for free conferences," he said.

Talking with the CIA about an overseas trip hurts a scholar's contacts with colleagues in other nations and affects other academics, said Burton Paulu, retired professor and director of Media Resources at the University.

CIA contact "lowers the credibility of reporters, researchers, and teachers," said Paulu, who has been questioned by the CIA several times after trips abroad. Academics and reporters "have to be above suspicion," he said. Providing the CIA with information "affects the objectivity of scholars of the media," he said.

Paulu agreed to talk to the CIA in 1958 after a visit to the Soviet Union. The CIA agents asked about "my general impressions of the trip," Paulu said.

In 1965 agents phoned Paulu after another visit to Eastern Europe. "I would not talk to them," he said.

Paulu said he told the agent to read a book he was about to publish.

Paulu returned from a three-month teaching engagement in the Soviet Union last December, and a CIA agent called him again. "I refused to talk to them," Paulu said.

CIA agents usually contact department chairpersons and ask who has been abroad recently and if the chairperson thinks the professor will talk to the CIA, said Erwin Marquit, associate professor of physics, who accompanied Rosner to the Soviet Union in 1970.

"They're (chairpersons) acting as 'fingermen' for the CIA, Marquit said. The chairpersons "don't want to be in a position of not cooperating with government agencies," he said. A record of non-cooperation could hurt their careers, Marquit added.

Marquit and several other University professors wrote an opinion article in the Minnesota Daily in early 1971 calling for an "end to University involvement in intelligence activity."

"The administration and regents must make it clear to the federal government that the use of University by intelligence agencies is harmful to the national interest and can only interfere with the University fulfilling its proper role," the opinion piece said.

"Graduate students and faculty are scared of having their views known," Marquit said. "This is a very evil situation."

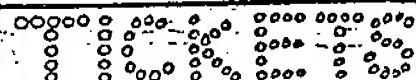
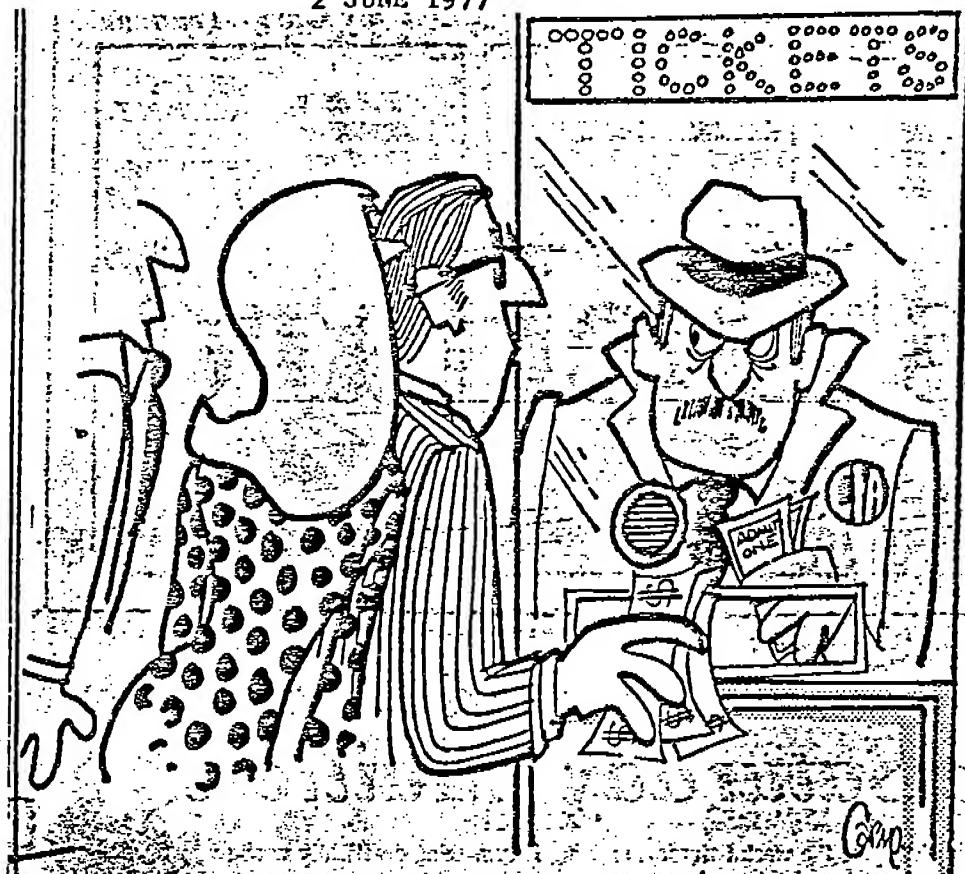
"I don't think University should officially cooperate with the intelligence community," said University President C. Peter Magrath in an interview with the Daily on Wednesday.

"I believe that much of that information that probably comes from discussions of that kind (debriefings) are really pretty innocuous kinds of basic information," Magrath said. "I think that it is very damaging, potentially, to University researchers if they are believed to be involved in some way, not so much with spying, but with things related to the intelligence community."

But people can't be prevented from talking to somebody about their research, Magrath said. "I sincerely believe it's a tough area to regulate," he said.

CONTINUED

2 JUNE 1977



'Mother' at Home

CIA Inviting Public In From Out of Cold

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The CIA is coming partway in from the cold and joining the Washington public tour circuit.

A spokesman said Wednesday the publicity-shy spy agency, getting in step with Jimmy Carter's preference for "open government," will soon allow private citizens to take carefully controlled tours of its headquarters in suburban Langley, Va.

This is quite a step for an outfit that, until just a few years ago, played the "cover" game to the point that highway signs identified the CIA exit only as "The Bureau of Public Roads."

The spokesman said Adm. Stansfield Turner, appointed by President Carter as the agency's new director, decided the taboo against visitors should be relaxed slightly.

"He instituted a more open policy," the spokesman said. "He thought it would be a good idea."

"The White House does it. The FBI does it. Why not us?" he quoted Turner as saying.

But letting tourists into the modern, guarded, seven-story headquarters of U.S. intelligence, where men with mysterious code names like "Mother" and "Nimrod" tested Cold War spy capers, presents special problems.

Right now, the spokesman said, agency

officials are trying to decide just what the visitors will be allowed to see and what "exhibits" might be appropriate for display.

He said the plan is still "at the drawing board stage" and no inaugural date has been set for the tours, which will take place only on Saturdays.

The visitors, presumably, would require special tickets; perhaps to be doled out by their congressmen.

In any case, the spokesman said, visitors will not be allowed to roam freely through an office building occupied by many who do not care to be seen, much less photographed.

The tours will probably start with a film or lecture on the history of the U.S. intelligence effort in an auditorium known as "The Bubble," then proceed through a tunnel into the lobby where 33 gold stars, graven into the marble walls, honor agents killed in the line of duty.

Other stops, the spokesman said, might include the library and the cartography room, where maps are made by computers.

But as for all the other spaces behind the locked doors, they're off-limits.

"Offices," the spokesman said. "Just ordinary offices with people."

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
19 MAY 1977

CIA To Shed Cloaks And Do In Quest For Polished Public.

By RICHARD DUDMAN
Chief Washington Correspondent
of the Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON, May 19 — Americans are soon going to begin hearing a lot about their friendly Central Intelligence Agency.

And if their children are among the lucky ones, they will get a tour of the big secret spy headquarters at Langley, Va., just like their trips to the white house, the Capitol and the Smithsonian Institution.

The CIA has tried to polish its image occasionally in the past, but the public relations campaign now getting under way is by far the biggest and most open in the history of the spy business.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, President Jimmy Carter's choice to head the agency, set the new tone by answering questions from a small group of reporters yesterday for 30 minutes and then sending them on a short tour of the

building, including the CIA library. An aid said it contained, among other things, every telephone book in the world.

Turner said that as director of Central Intelligence, he would be keeping a close watch over the activities of still more secret agencies in the intelligence community, such as the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

In his own shop, he says he wants to "lift the mystique."

"I hope to dispel some of the myths that people are running around here with cloaks and daggers and long fangs and black hats, whereas many of the people out here are serious students who are reading and writing," he said.

Not a cloak was to be seen. Most of the men walking along the corridors and chatting in a lounge at the library wore ties and loud sports jackets.

Turner reminded the visitors that no such session would be possible with the director of Britain's Overseas Intelligence agency, MI-6. In fact, his identity is not generally known.

The CBS television show "60 Minutes" will start filming a segment on the CIA early next week, Turner said.

Other news and entertainment organizations that have been given a foot in the door were listed by the CIA spokesman Herbert E. Hetu, although he lapsed into the old spy lingo to say that he wondered whether it was fair to "blow their cover."

Time magazine is going to do a take-out on what's happening to intelligence, Hetu said. The Sunday newspaper supplement Parade has an article scheduled and soon will be shooting pictures for it.

As for the television talk shows, Turner has been on "Face the Nation" but is stalling repeated requests from the Today show out of concern over what public relations experts call over-expo-

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"It will be tas..... done — not puppet shows or
anything like that — and then we can wind it up with
Cokes or iced tea."

The exhibits will probably include aerial photographs
from the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, showing the missiles
being installed and later being removed. A British
intelligence picture of the bridge over the River Quai
could be included among historical items.

Other items for display, to be considered in a meeting
today, could even include photographs of Soviet
territory from the U.S. U-2 spy plane, which later was
shot down, he said.

Hetu, a retired Navy captain, served much of his
naval career in public relations. He met Turner when he
was special assistant for public affairs to Secretary of
the Navy John Chafee in 1970 and 1971 and the admiral
was Chafee's executive assistant and naval aide.

"Turner's philosophy is that in this day and age things
are just open," Hetu said. "Things are not going to go
backward, and we'd better do it in our own way and at
our own rate. If we don't, it's going to happen anyway, a
la Freedom of Information Act."

Openness will cause some problems. Hetu says it will
make a lot of people unhappy, or at least uneasy.

"They are all good Americans out here, but they've
been taught for 30 years to keep their mouths shut," he
said.

Many agents, moreover, are under cover, have been
under cover, or will be under cover again, he said. They
don't want to be seen or photographed. They will have
time to get out of sight when areas of the building are
"sanitized" before the visitors come through.

The employes' bulletin board is already sanitized.
Agents who have posted notices about homes for rent or
articles for sale give only their first names and
telephone extensions.

Thus, "Spike" wanted to sell his motorbike, and
"Doug" was offering his "Bundy flute, repadded" and
his "portable Geiger counter with earphones."

LIBRARY JOURNAL
15 JANUARY 1977

LETTERS

Charge of CIA library probe disputed by CIA spokesman

In a letter to *LJ*, Assistant to the Director of Central Intelligence Andrew T. Falkiewicz has disputed the charge, lodged earlier by Representative Bella Abzug (D-New York), that the CIA had authorized a probe of the borrowing patterns of one patron. Abzug had contended that a CIA agent had "made an unsolicited visit to a major university library . . . in an attempt to determine, without subpoena, what library materials were being used by a U.S. citizen who resided in the area" (*LJ*, November 1, 1976, p. 2209).

Falkiewicz reported that George Bush, director of Central Intelligence, wrote to Abzug on October 8 to inform her that "a careful check of appropriate Agency offices failed to reveal any information indicating that an Agency representative visited the library in question requesting information." Bush's letter to Abzug also said, "Nor is there any indication that such a visit would have been made to any other American library. It is clear that this individual was not an employee of this agency. Such impersonation of a Federal officer is a criminal offense. Accordingly, we are referring your letter to the Department of Justice for such action as they deem necessary." Falkiewicz asserted, "There is no indication that this agency has ever been involved in the type of incident described."

But Robert Fink of the Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights had confirmed in an interview with *LJ* Abzug's allegation. Fink had said that a library director, who asked that his name be kept out of it, had confirmed "the presentation of CIA identification and the request for information about an individual who had received considerable news coverage, with an emphasis on allegations about misconduct in government."

For his part, Falkiewicz said that he wanted to "assure the library community that the CIA does not 'probe' American libraries. On the other hand, the CIA operates a library in support of its extensive analytical programs, and in this connection maintains cooperative exchanges with libraries throughout the United States for mutual benefit. We value these professional library relationships."

The CIA responds to Abzug

Andrew T. Falkiewicz

Assistant to the Director of Central Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C.

I would like to comment on the item "CIA Library Probes Zapped by Abzug" (*LJ*, November 1, p. 2209). The allegation that a "representative of the Central Intelligence Agency made an unsolicited visit to a major university library . . . in an attempt to determine, without subpoena, what library materials were being used by a U.S. citizen who resided in the area" was referred to this Agency by Rep. Bella S. Abzug, chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights.

George Bush, director of Central Intelligence, wrote to Mrs. Abzug on October 8 that "a careful check of appropriate Agency offices failed to reveal any information indicating that an Agency representative visited the library in question requesting information. Mr. Bush continued: "Nor is there any indication that such a visit would have been made to any other American library. It is clear that this individual was not an employee of this agency. Such impersonation of a Federal officer is a criminal offense. Accordingly, we are referring your letter to the Department of Justice for such action as they deem necessary."

There is no indication that this agency has ever been involved in the type of incident described.

I wish to assure you and your readers that CIA does not "probe" American libraries. On the other hand, CIA operates a library in support of its extensive analytical programs and in this connection maintains cooperative exchanges with libraries throughout the United States for mutual benefit. We value these professional library relationships and regret such unfounded and unfortunate allegations as appeared in your November 1 issue.



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

7 December 1976

Mr. William R. Eshelman
Wilson Library Bulletin
950 University Ave.,
Bronx, New York 10452

Dear Mr. Eshelman,

I would like to comment on the item which appears on page 217 of Wilson Library Bulletin, November 1976, under the heading of "Snooper Alert," and the letter from Chairwoman Bella S. Abzug, of the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, which appears on page 228 of the same issue. Both refer to an alleged incident in which an individual said to be carrying "CIA credentials" requested information on a patron's book use at a university library.

Mrs. Abzug referred this incident to the Central Intelligence Agency in September. A letter was sent in reply on October 8 from the Director of Central Intelligence to Mrs. Abzug stating that "a careful check of appropriate Central Intelligence Agency offices failed to reveal any information indicating that an Agency representative visited the library in question...nor is there any indication that such a visit would have been made to any other American library. It is clear that this individual was not an employee of this Agency. Such impersonation of a Federal officer is a criminal offense. Accordingly, we are referring your letter to the Department of Justice for action as they deem necessary."

There is no indication that this Agency has ever been involved in the type of incident described.

I trust you will set the record straight for the readers of Wilson Library Bulletin.

Assistant to the Director
of Central Intelligence



November 22, 1976

Mr. John W. Berry III
Editor
Library Journal
1180 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N. Y. 10036

Dear Mr. Berry,

Yes I would like to comment on the item which appears on page 2209 of Library Journal, November 1, 1976, entitled, "CIA Library Probes Zapped by Abzug."

The allegation that a "representative of the Central Intelligence Agency made an unsolicited visit to a major university library...in an attempt to determine, without subpoena, what library materials were being used by a U.S. citizen who resided in the area" was referred to this Agency by Rep. Bella S. Abzug, Chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights.

Mr. George Bush, Director of Central Intelligence, wrote to Mrs. Abzug on October 8 that "a careful check of appropriate Agency offices failed to reveal any information indicating that an Agency representative visited the library in question requesting information. Mr. Bush continued: "Nor is there any indication that such a visit would have been made to any other American library. It is clear that this individual was not an employee of this agency. Such impersonation of a Federal officer is a criminal offense. Accordingly, we are referring your letter to the Department of Justice for such action as they deem necessary."

There is no indication that this agency has ever been involved in the type of incident described.

November 22, 1976

STATINTL

Mr. John Gordon Burke
Editor
American Libraries
American Library Association
50 East Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Dear Mr. Burke,

The item in American Libraries, October 1976,
Page 551, entitled "How to Call the Watchdogs,"
is apparently the result of erroneous information.

The allegation that an individual who identified himself as a Central Intelligence Agency representative attempted to determine what library materials were being used by a U. S. citizen was forwarded to this Agency by Rep. Bella Abzug, Chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, on September 20, 1976.

A careful check within the Central Intelligence Agency failed to reveal any information that an Agency representative visited the library cited nor would such a visit be made to any other American library. It is clear that the individual was not an employee of this Agency. Impersonation of a Federal officer is, of course, a criminal offense, and Mrs. Abzug's letter was forwarded to the Justice Department for such action as they deem necessary. There is no indication that this Agency has ever been involved in the type of incident mentioned.

The above information was communicated by the Director of Central Intelligence to Mrs. Abzug in a letter dated October 8, 1976.

STATINTL

NEWS

CIA library probes zapped by Abzug

In a letter to *LJ*, Representative Bella Abzug (D-New York) has warned libraries to beware of attempts by the CIA or state and local intelligence agencies to get information about the borrowing patterns of patrons. Said Abzug, the Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights (which she chairs) "has recently learned that . . . a representative of the Central Intelligence Agency made an unsolicited visit to a major university library . . . in an attempt to determine, without subpoena, what library materials were being used by a U.S. citizen who resided in the area."

Abzug asks libraries that know of "similar demands from the CIA or any other federal, state, or local intelligence

or police entity" to bring such incidents to the attention of Robert Fink, Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, B-349-C, Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515. Tel.: (202) 225-3741.

LJ put in a call to Fink to find out more about CIA library probing. Commenting on the incident reported by Abzug, Fink said that the librarian in question had asked that his name be kept out of it, but had confirmed the presentation of CIA identification and the request for information about an individual who had received considerable news coverage, with an emphasis on allegations about misconduct in government. The CIA, incidentally, was not a prime target.

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HOW TO CALL THE WATCHDOGS: Not since the early 'seventies has ALA's Office for Intellectual Freedom heard that government agents were hassling librarians; but it's still happening, according to one Congressional staffer. Recently a CIA man entered the library of a major university, flashed his credentials, and demanded to know what materials were being used by a U.S. citizen. The librarian refused to tell the agent, who finally stalked out in a huff. When the incident was reported to the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, its staff member Robert Fink urged American Libraries to spread the word: If you learn of a similar demand by any federal, state, or local intelligence or police entity, call Fink at (202) 225-3741 or write B 349 C, Rayburn Office Building, Washington, DC 20515.

~~SCHOMBURG CENTER IN THE NEWS, BUT NOT THE MONEY.~~ The plights of the nation's major public center for black research got a good airing on the East Coast in late summer, but the price of air-time was an outcry of racial discrimination by a group still pressing its demands. The New York Public Library was accused of racial discrimination at its Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture after the firings of archivist Laurore St. Juste and acquisitions librarian Keith Kern. Blitzing the media with its point of view is the Citizens Coalition to Save the Schomburg, a committee made up of community and labor organizations. The coalition also charges that: 1) There are plans afoot to move the celebrated collection from Harlem; and 2) Schomburg does not receive its fair share of NYPL Research Libraries income for buildings and operations. On September 8, the coalition presented these charges and demands for reform to NYPL Board President Richard Couper and Library Director John Cory.

~~NYPL ADMINISTRATORS HAVE COUNTERED~~ that: the Schomburg firings are justified; there is no plan to move the collection; and New York City's fiscal crisis has blocked construction of a multimillion-dollar center to replace the present deteriorating facilities. Library officials further argue that the Schomburg's operating budget measures up quite well to that of the other research libraries--not to mention the beleaguered branches. "There is very little wrong with Schomburg that wouldn't be cured by a new building," remarked James Henderson, director of research libraries.

~~A COALITION SPOKESPERSON~~ called NYPL's responses "a barrage of endless excuses ... a hoax," and vowed to "continue to expose their racist treatment of the center." A week later (Sept. 14), an NBC-TV editorial commented that "racism" was too simple a term for the financial troubles of the library, and recommended that energy be put into special-category funding for the historic cultural center. "Racism is too real and too prevalent for wolf cries," chided NBC.

~~MIRROR, MIRROR, WHO'S THE MOST CITED OF ALL?~~ Why, the American Library Association, U.S. Office of Education, and Jesse Shera, as any reader of Taiwan's Journal of Library and Information Science (April 1976) can tell you. In his "Frequently Cited Authors and Periodicals in Library and Information Science Dissertations, 1961-70," William Brace of Rosary College GSLS, River Forest, Ill., analyzed 20,994 bibliographic citations in 202 dissertations at 14 ALA-accredited library schools. ALA was cited 2,152 times, USOE 348, and Shera 71--beating the Library of Congress by seven. Personal authors cited 40 times or more were Joseph Wheeler, Louis Round Wilson, Robert Downs, S.R. Ranganathan, Maurice Tauber, and Keyes Metcalf. Old Melvil just about made the cutoff at 23. There are significant patterns to be observed, Brace concludes, but statistically no group of personal authors emerges as true "core" reading in the field.

~~ALA SLASHES AT GOVERNMENT GOBBLYDEGOOK.~~ After months of diplomacy, ALA officials had convinced HUD officials in Washington of Congress' intent: that many libraries are eligible for funds under the Community Development Block Grant Program authorized by PL 93-383. HUD modified its rulings, but the word didn't penetrate to the provinces. "Because of bureaucratic misrulings and the general incomprehensibility of the regulations," ALA told the House Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs at oversight hearings in September, "an untold number of library construction projects are being excluded from community development plans." The sharp statement pleaded for streamlined regulations and crystal clear prose so that local public officials and citizens can understand them. In (Continued on page 599.)

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NOW WHAT? — A used book dealer here reports that a grandmotherly type called her on the phone to ask if the store had any used Encyclopedia Britannica. The bookseller said there was a nice 1952 set for \$100. "Good," said the grandma, "it's for the CIA library. I'll send a car." The driver came by with two \$50 bills. The bookseller is glad to hear the CIA is tightening its belt, but wonders what it will do with a 23-year-old encyclopedia.

8 MAY 1975

WASHINGTON POST

Senate CIA Probers Encounter Administration Hurdles

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Ford administration has devised an intricate set of hurdles to stave off the demands of the unprecedented Senate investigation of the work of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The final barrier, executive privilege, has yet to be asserted, but, according to an informed source, it is definitely being held in reserve.

Outwardly, the administration's relationship with the Senate investigating committee headed by Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) remains cordial. Last week, members of the committee and its staff visited CIA headquarters for a top-secret briefing on some highly sensitive operations.

The committee also was reportedly given the CIA inspector general's 1973 report on questionable activities brought to light by an internal investigation.

"There are some things in it about assassination (plans)," said one knowledgeable official.

Officially, the CIA stance is that it has "no secrets" from whatever committees Congress chooses to designate as its overseer. The reality appears to be far different. Administration officials are privately professing a growing apprehension that the Church committee is going to insist on more information than the CIA and the White House are willing to give them.

Publicly, the committee has so far complained only over the sluggish pace with which the CIA has been yielding re-

quested documents. But its staff, one source said, has twice threatened subpoenas in the dickering for information.

For its part, the White House evidently feels there is justification for its fears. Just last month, one official said, Senate committee staffers sat down at Langley with a CIA librarian for about two hours, poring over a 40-page list of clandestine operations.

The staffers finally left after checking off the ones they wanted. Informed later, the White House was chagrined to note that they had asked only for reports of operations that originated in either the Eisenhower or Nixon administrations.

One administration official said, "I hope I'm not being paranoid, but . . ." He said the committee staff claimed later that the apparent selectivity was unintentional.

The Senate committee has apparently been content so far to live with the hurdles that have been raised, although

According to a source close to the CIA, they are:

- The committee is to be provided with the requested documents, but they will still be clearly stamped with whatever secrecy classification they bear.

- The Senate committee staff is permitted to read somewhat more sensitive documents in a room set aside for it at CIA headquarters, but the staffers can carry away only CIA-prepared paraphrases of what they have read. If the deletions are con-

sidered too broad, they are subject to negotiation.

- Sens. Church and John G. Tower (R-Tex.), the committee vice chairman, or even the committee staff may read over documents but may only take notes on what they have read. If they take notes, the CIA or perhaps even White House officials will read them over and bring "the most sensitive" portions to the committee's attention in hopes of preserving their secrecy.

- Only Church and Tower would be permitted to read documents. "We would tell them we have something to show them but nobody else," the source said. Church and Tower would then have to get the committee's approval, in advance, to inspect the records. The senators could either agree that the records should be kept secret or they could recommend that the committee pursue the documents.

The final hurdle could come over what the CIA and the White House evidently consider extremely sensitive information, such as that supplied to the CIA from a foreign source with the understanding that it would be given to no one else.

In such cases, Church and Tower might be given an oral briefing, but executive privilege would probably be invoked to maintain the secrecy of the underlying documents. "This is the zero hour," the source said. On these documents, "we won't give."

None of these intricate steps, it was emphasized, have

been formalized or committed to writing.

"We're dealing at this point with apprehensions, not facts," the administration official said of the dealings with the Church committee. "So far, they've been terribly cooperative," even reportedly submitting their notes for CIA inspection in some instances, he said.

That, however, does not mean there is no haggling. The CIA inspector general's 1973 investigation is a case in point. It was launched by a directive from then-CIA Director James R. Schlesinger following disclosures of the disguises and technical assistance furnished to E. Howard Hunt Jr. in the Daniel Ellsberg burglary. In an agency-wide memorandum dated May 9, 1973, Schlesinger asked all CIA employees to report to him on any questionable activities "now going on, or that have gone on in the past."

A total of 659 CIA employees responded. The CIA and the White House have been insisting, however, on keeping their names from the Church committee on the grounds that "it would turn the agency upside down" if these employees were called in for questioning.

The administration takes the position that the inspector general's investigation and report, along with the "corrective actions" that resulted, were adequate, but some top-ranking Church committee staffers apparently feel there is no way of determining this without going back to at least some of the employees who made the disclosures.

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